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ANNUAL REPORT

of

The Medical Officer of Health

of the

N 215

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

1957



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SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council, F. V. Marshall, Esq., J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee, C. E. HOLLAND, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health (Part time)—

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector—

P. BRISCOE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., R.S.H. Meat I Cert.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

A. ANDERSON, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H. Meat I Cert.

Additional Public Health Inspectors—

J. BOSTOCK, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H. Meat I Cert.

J. MURDOCH, R.S.A. (Scotland), Certs. P.H. & M.I.

Chief Clerk—

Miss M. SEVERN (Part time).

Clerks—

Miss S. VARDY

Miss P. MOOR

To the Chairman and Members
of
Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report for 1957 and I would draw your attention to the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector which is included. A very large part of the responsibility for carrying out your obligations and instructions in the sphere of public health rests upon your inspectors and I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of their work.

It is a great pleasure to report that the infantile mortality rate fell to the lowest level yet recorded and was under thirty for only the second time since the district was formed. There is, of course, room for improvement and to some extent, the relatively satisfactory survival of infants is offset by the deterioration in the still birth rate.

There was an epidemic of measles in the summer and an explosive outbreak of influenza in September, details of which will be found in Section F of the report.

The incidence of tuberculosis was again low, the rate falling from forty-two per hundred thousand population to thirty-three.

Poliomyelitis claimed one victim but the illness, though severe, was not fatal.

Housing of the people still demanded constant review and your inspectors spent much thought and energy in helping to secure the proper maintenance of property, advising on the many problems of improvements and keeping apace with the five year scheme to which additions were made as circumstances demanded. The completion of the plan depends entirely on the availability of suitable houses. The reports of the Housing Architect and Housing Superintendent show the progress made during the year but there is little change in the long waiting list.

Not a few older people live in houses too big for them and would welcome a bungalow but, judging from the increasing list of applicants for that type of house, there seems little prospect for many of them.

As usual, I include information on vaccination and immunisation, though you are not directly responsible for these services. The recently introduced vaccination against poliomyelitis was in fact, only available to a very few children owing to lack of vaccine. The initial scheme is for two injections, but it is possible a third may be advised later. Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation was maintained at a high level but smallpox vaccination remained at about thirty per cent. of infants.

To all the members of the staff I express my thanks for their work during the year.

Your obedient Servant,

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1957

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to report on the progress made in the work of your Public Health Department. Full details and statistics of work completed on Housing, Public Cleansing, Food Supervision and other matters are contained in the body of the report.

Every effort has been made to speed up slum clearance and the Council's five year programme is almost half completed. There has been some delay in the demolition of several of the condemned houses. This can be accounted for, in the main, by the fact that it has not always been possible to rehouse all the tenants from blocks of property at the same time. Delay also occurs by our efforts to find particular accommodation to suit the stated needs of certain tenants, who wish to stay in the vicinity of their old homes. This requirement often presents difficulty, particularly in a district of this kind where housing schemes are spreading outwards at some distance from the older densely inhabited areas. It is of some satisfaction to note that in most cases we have managed to meet the wishes of the displaced families.

Twenty-six houses have been modernized by means of improvement grants during the year, bringing the total completed under this grant scheme to 111. There is some indication that since the new Rent Act came into operation, more houses are passing into the ownership of the occupiers. This fact, no doubt, will possibly increase the number of applications for assistance. It is an excellent opportunity for owner-occupiers to obtain a substantial grant towards the cost of a modernized home.

The final scheme for the compulsory conversion of pail closets started in July, and is almost completed. We shall be left with approximately 120 pails in the unsewered and rural areas of the district.

The inspection of meat, food and food premises has taken up a considerable amount of time. One hundred per cent. meat inspection has been maintained. The progress made in relation to food handling and general hygiene of food premises has been well worth the effort involved. The co-operation existing between the department and the food trades, along with the added interest of the purchasing public, is now showing encouraging results. The production of clean, wholesome food for sale to the public will always demand hard and continuous effort from all parties concerned. The law demands clean food; education, effort and goodwill can provide it.

One matter which is causing concern, is the ever increasing dumping of waste material, old mattresses, utensils and useless household implements in ditches and on waste ground. The culprits are very rarely identified, and the Council departments invariably are called upon to clear the sites. The public should realise that all waste materials should be transported to and disposed of properly, on the Council's authorised tip, for a nominal payment.

I have to offer my sincere thanks to Dr. McKean and all members of the Council for whole-hearted support and encouragement; and to the Public Health Inspectors, Miss Severn and the Junior Staff for their loyalty and hard work.

Your obedient Servant,

P. BRISCOE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., R.S.H. Meat I Cert.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in Acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,507
Population (estimated mid-year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,340
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,699
Rateable Value (year ending 31st March, 1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£347,053
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (Gross)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,446

Vital Statistics

				Total	Males	Females
Live Births—Legitimate	...	..	...	553	286	267
Illegitimate	...	...	...	17	10	7
Still Births—Legitimate	...	...	...	22	7	15
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	0	1
Deaths	...	...	...	401	247	154
Death Rate (per 1,000 Population)	...			12.8		
(Comparability Factor 1.29)	...					
Birth Rate (per 1,000 Population) Legitimate				13.7		
(Comparability Factor 1.00) Illegitimate				0.4	Total	14.1
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 births live and still)	...	...	...			38.8
Legitimate Rate (per 1,000 legitimate births live and still)	...					38.2
Illegitimate Rate (per 1,000 illegitimate live and still)	...	...				55.5
Deaths from Maternal Causes (per 1,000 births live and still)					...	1.69
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—						
All infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...			24.6
Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Births	...	...	...			21.7
Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	...	...	...			117.7
Special Death Rates per 1,000 Population:—						
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	.00
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	0.025

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of mid year population was the same as last year, though births exceeded deaths by one hundred and sixty-nine.

Births

The birth rate showed no appreciable change from last year, but the still birth rate was the highest since 1941.

The following table is an analysis of the Rh groups of mothers for births notified during the year.

					Still Births	Live Births	Died under 1 year
Rh positive	...	...	...	...	18	405	12
Rh Negative	...	...	...	...	3	87	2
Not Tested	...	...	...	...	1	83	1

Premature Births

The premature birth rate fell to seventy-nine per thousand live births and the survival rate was a little higher than last year.

Forty-five infants were notified as premature by weight, twin pregnancies accounting for nine of them. Twenty-three were born in hospital and two in private nursing homes. Twenty were born at home, four of whom were subsequently admitted to hospital, where one died.

Six of the infants failed to survive for a month.

None of the four infants weighing under 3¼lbs. survived.

Premature Birth-Rate per 1,000						
— 3lb. 4oz.	— 4lb. 6oz.	— 4lb. 15oz.	Live Births	— 5lb. 8oz.	Total	Survived one month
7	12	7	53		79	87%

The following table shows the details of Rh factor of the 34 mothers whose blood was examined.

							Births	Infants Survived one month
Rh Positive	...	...	...	...	...	30	32	28
Rh Negative	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3

Still Births

Of the twenty-two still births recorded here, sixteen were premature and four had also congenital malformations. Fourteen of the confinements were in hospital.

The majority of the mothers were in the Rh positive group and pregnancies ranged from first—of which there were eight—to sixth. Mothers ages were from eighteen to forty-two and only four of them were in employment.

Four only had signs of complication of pregnancy, three having toxæmia and one an ante partum hæmorrhage.

The perinatal mortality, which is the combined rate for still births and deaths under one week, was 53.9 per thousand live and still births.

Deaths of Infants under One Year

Our rate was 24.6 as compared with 23.6 for the Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire, and 23.0 for England and Wales. Our neonatal-mortality rate was 17.5 compared with 16.5 for England and Wales.

Prematurity was given as the cause of death in four cases and was a contributory cause in other two. The principal causes of death were prematurity intra cranial hæmorrhage in the deaths under one month, and respiratory infections for the older infants.

One infant who died in hospital at the age of three days was the fourth child in the family to die under the age of one year, and the third successive one to die of pneumonia. The mother, aged twenty-three has lost all her infants.

Registered cause of death				No. of Deaths.	
(a)	Under one month		At home	In Hospital	Total
	Prematurity	...	1	3	4
	Intra Cranial Haemorrhage	...	1	2	3
	Asphyxia	...	1	1	2
	Respiratory Infections	...	0	1	1
			3	7	10
	Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic		2	3	5
(b)	one month and over				
	Respiratory Infections	...	2	1	3
	Congenital Malformation	...	1	0	1
	Alimentary Infection	...	1	0	1
			4	1	5
	Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic		4	1	5
	Child attended Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	...	2	1	3

The following table shows the age of the mother and the number of pregnancies for neonatal deaths.

Age of Mother				Pregnancy			
				1st	2nd	3rd	4th
20-29 years	...	...	...	2	3	2	1
30-39 years	...	...	...	1	0	0	1
				3	3	2	2

Infantile mortality rate for chief causes of death:

				Prematurity	Congenital Malformation	Respiratory Infections
1936	...	...	...	11.2	8.0	20.9
1946	...	...	...	14.5	6.6	9.2
1955	...	...	...	10.2	5.1	5.1
1956	...	...	...	8.9	7.1	8.9
1957	...	...	...	7.0	1.7	7.0

Year	Infantile Mortality in Wards				Comparative Sutton-in-Ashfield	Mortality Urban Districts in Notts.
	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby		
1936	56	73	75	74	69	58
1946	44	66	39	27	46	42
1955	41	25	30	9	27	26
1956	34	43	67	39	43	27
1957	0	46	26	43	24.6	23.6

Infantile Mortality Rates under and over 1 month

	Under 1 month				Over 1 month.
1936	26	43
1946	26	20
1955	17	10
1956	32	11
1957	17	8

Combined still birth-rate and neonatal rate per 1,000 total births:—

1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56

					Sutton-in Ashfield	England & Wales
Live births per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	14.1	16.1
Still Births per 1,000 births, live and still	...	...	...	...	38.8	22.4
Deaths of Infants under one year, per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	24.6	23.0
Maternal Deaths per 1,000 births, live and still (excluding abortion)	...	...	...	...	1.69	0.39
Due to abortion	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.08

General Statistics

Deaths per 1,000 population:—

All causes	...	...	...	...	12.8	11.5
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.025	0.095
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	...	...	...	...	0.273	0.426
Other Cancer	...	...	...	...	1.388	1.668

Chief Causes of Death (based on the International Statistical Classification).

					No. of Deaths	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10
Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	11
Malignant neoplasm, breast	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	7
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	34
—						
Vascular lesions of nervous system	80
Coronary disease, angina	49
Hypertension with heart disease	9
Other heart disease	41
Other circulatory disease	13
Pneumonia	13
Bronchitis	32
Influenza	7

The chief causes of death were cancer and vascular lesions of the nervous system. The total number of deaths from cancer was less than last year but the proportion due to cancer of the lung and bronchus rose considerably, but was no higher than in 1955. The eleven persons who died of cancer of the lung and bronchus during the year were males. All but one were, or had been colliery workers, and the ages ranged from forty-seven to eighty years. The proportion of deaths due to respiratory infection was rather less than in 1956.

There were three deaths of pre-school children, two due to congenital malformation, and the other to a blood disease. One school child who had a brain tumour succumbed to a respiratory infection. Another died suddenly during the influenza epidemic period, and the post mortem showed a ruptured aorta and acute lobar pneumonia.

The young mother who died had a pulmonary embolism three weeks after her confinement.

Extracts from the statistics of Road Traffic Accidents supplied by Chief Inspector Pearson.

			Under 15	15-64	65 and over	Total
Killed	...	...	—	2	2	4
Seriously injured	...	...	9	22	1	32
Slightly injured	...	...	17	72	7	96

The total number of accidents was 252.

Year	Infantile Mortality		Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales
1936	69	59	16.09	14.8	12.6	12.1
1937	70	58	15.60	15.58	13.37	12.4
1938	51	53	17.24	15.1	12.96	11.6
1939	58	50	16.2	15.0	14.2	12.1
1940	58	55	17.1	14.6	15.1	14.3
1941	67	59	17.5	14.2	*11.28	12.9
1942	66	49	19.7	15.8	*11.12	11.6
1943	67	49	21.3	16.5	*10.9	12.1
1944	68	46	23.6	17.6	*11.6	11.6
1945	53	46	19.6	16.1	*10.3	11.4
1946	46	43	19.6	19.1	*10.3	11.5
1947	44	41	20.1	20.6	*10.7	12.0
1948	45	34	17.7	17.9	*8.9	10.8
1949	43	32	18.1	16.7	13.3	11.7
1950	51	30	16.7	15.8	13.	11.6
1951	32	30	17.1	15.5	13.9	12.5
1952	40	28	15.1	15.3	12.	11.3
1953	30	26.8	15.8	15.5	11.6	11.4
1954	30.6	25.4	15.5	15.2	12.	11.3
1955	27.3	24.9	14.7	15.0	12.5	11.7
1956	42.9	23.7	14.0	15.6	13.6	11.7
1957	24.6	23.0	14.1	16.1	12.8	11.5

*Crude

**ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE
IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION CLINICS**

The following is the time-table of the Routine Clinics :—

Situation	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante Natal	Post-Natal	Immunisation	Smallpox Vaccination
Sutton-in-Ashfield : Forest Street (Near Library)	Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends every Tuesday, and last Friday in month 2.30 p.m.	Every Wednesday and 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month 2—4 p.m.	2nd Monday of each month 2—3 p.m.	1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month 2.30—3.30 p.m.	1st Thursday of each month 3.30 p.m.
Huthwaite : Clinic, New Street	Every Thursday 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month, 2.30 p.m.	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	At Ante-Natal Clinics	4th Thursday of each month 3.30 p.m.	By appointment at M. & C.W. Clinic
Skegby and Stanton Hill : Baptist Church, Stanton Hill	Every Monday 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2.30 p.m.	1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays, 4th Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Wednesday in month 2—3 p.m.	2nd Tuesday of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.	By appointment at M. & C.W. Clinic

The Local Health Authority administer the Clinic Service.

Rhesus typing was continued at Ante-Natal Clinics—

	Mothers	Fathers	Infants
Rh Positive	159	9	13
Rh Negative	80	2	5

Two hundred and twenty-seven maternity cases treated in hospital, 98 were admitted on account of unsuitable home conditions and the others for medical reasons. Five mothers and one infant had blood transfusions.

Forty-two births were notified from nursing homes.

A total of four hundred and one blood donors, including sixty-one new volunteers, attended the two sessions held in the district by the Regional Transfusion Service. It took nearly three thousand blood donations to satisfy the needs of patients in the Mansfield Group of Hospitals during 1957.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No new cases were dealt with during the year.

Mortuary

The Council has an agreement for the use of the mortuary at King's Mill Hospital, but, on the instructions of the Coroner, the thirty-five cases removed during the year were taken to Mansfield Borough mortuary. The cost to the Council was £87 10s. 0d.

**Medical Examinations of Staff and Workmen
Sickness and Superannuation Schemes.**

There were fifty-one examinations during the year.

Acceptance recommended	...	...	...	...	45
Acceptance not recommended	...	...	...	...	6

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

During the year the water mains were extended by two thousand and fifty lineal yards. Only one house, which is scheduled for demolition, is supplied by standpipe.

The quantity available from the well at Rushley supplied less than half the total volume passing through the mains, the remainder coming from the Meden Valley Joint Board and Mansfield Borough. About nineteen million gallons were passed on to the Urban District of Kirkby-in-Ashfield.

From Rushley	...	...	...	232,257,000	gallons
From Meden Valley	...	...	...	307,468,000	gallons
From Mansfield	...	...	...	58,468,000	gallons
					<hr/>
				598,193,000	gallons
To Kirkby-in-Ashfield	...	...	...	18,668,000	gallons

No final decision was reached on the Far Baulker Scheme.

One sample of raw water from Rushley was examined, and found satisfactory.

Twelve samples of chlorinated water were submitted for chemical analysis and thirty-six for bacteriological examination, and all were satisfactory.

Chemical analysis of five samples of the Meden Valley supply and bacteriological examination of seventeen samples gave satisfactory results.

Eleven samples from houses receiving the Mansfield Supply were examined bacteriologically and were satisfactory.

Representative results of drinking water from Rushley and of the water from the Public Baths are given below.

						(a)	(b)
						Rushley	Baths
						Supply	Water
						August	May
The samples contain per million parts:—							
Total Solids dried at 180° C.	...	...	...	...	...	190.00	350.00
Suspended Matter	...	...	...	...	...	absent	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	21.30	138.45
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	...	...	...	...	...	4.75	4.25
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	...	...	...	...	...	0.002	0.008
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.004	2.140
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.012	1.123
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	67.50	35.00
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	68.50	145.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F. from N/80 KMnO ₄	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.72
pH Value	...	...	...	...	...	7.40	6.80
Appearance	...	...	...	...	...	clear & bright	clear & bright
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	none	none
Taste and Colour	...	...	...	...	...	normal	normal
Heavy Metals	...	...	...	...	...	absent	absent
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.15*	0.50
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21° C.	...	...	...	...	...
in 72 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37° C.	...	...	...	...	...
in 24 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37° C.	...	...	...	...	...
in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37° C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44° C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	...	...	...	...	...	absent in	absent in
						100 mls.	100 mls.

* a test done in the Health Department showed 0.25

(a) At the time of sampling this water satisfied the required standard of bacterial quality of the Ministry of Health.

This water was also of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

(b) At the time of sampling the water in the swimming baths was of suitable bacterial and chemical quality.

Drainage and Sewerage

Construction of new sewers amounted to one thousand and two hundred lineal yards, and in addition two hundred and fifty yards were relaid.

General Sanitation

Number of visits re Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2115
Conversions completed during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
P.C.'s abolished, 1930-57	...	...	...	...	...	...	3378
P.C.'s remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	179

The Council's final compulsory conversion scheme of pail closets is now almost completed. Out of the one hundred and seventy-nine pails remaining, one hundred and twenty-five will not be converted due to absence of sewers, and twenty will not be done as they are serving houses now scheduled for demolition procedure.

Visits in connection with Housing—

(a) Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	882	
(b) Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	446	
(c) Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	21	1349
Water Supply and Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	669
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Rodent Infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Public Cleansing—

(a) Collection	...	...	...	...	...	457	
(b) Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	241	
(c) Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	246	944
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	337
Stables, Piggeries, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	253
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	557

Notices Served :

Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	330
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	65
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	671
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec. 1956	...	...				102
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec. 1957	...	...				296
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st Dec. 1957	...	...				41
Informal Notices abated	...	...	...	...	136	
Verbal Notices abated	...	...	...	...	140	276

Summary of Work Done

(a) Housing (No. of houses affected).

Roofs, fallpipes, eaves, gutters and walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Dangerous structures remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Remedy of dampness by cement rendering or insertion of Damp Proof Course	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Yards paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Internal repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
Sinks Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Washing Coppers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Washing Coppers Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Foods Stores provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Defective ovens repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Defective floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	44

(b) General Work

Water Closets and Structures Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Accummulations Removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rodent Infestations Abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Complaints Unfounded	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Reports to the Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Complaints Received	...	...	...	...	...	...	1156
Dirty Premises Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Animal Nuisance Abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grease Traps Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

(c) Drainage.

No. of Premises Visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	980
Blocked Drains Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
New Drains Tested and Passed	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Defective Drains Found	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Defective Drains Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Open Channel Drainage Abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools Abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cesspools Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

The table below again shows the readings from the instruments sited at Columbia Avenue and Stanton Hill. The readings have been taken from these points every month for almost five years. The Council decided to purchase two more instruments. All four in 1958 will be sited in the more densely habited areas of the district, have regard to the Clean Air Act, and the need to give more careful consideration to smoke control in specific areas. The readings from the resited instruments should, in future, be an indication as to which areas suffer the heaviest pollution, and which should be the probable starting point for a smoke control area.

Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide Method and analysis of matter collected in atmospheric gauge.

MONTH	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Deposit (In tons per square mile)	Soluble Deposit	TOTALS SOLIDS	SO3 in milli- grams per 100 sq. cm. per day
1957					
JANUARY	1.74	7.05	3.29	10.34	2.40
FEBRUARY	2.98	3.24	4.03	7.45	2.87
MARCH	2.07	5.10	3.29	8.39	2.27
APRIL	0.20	3.69	2.69	6.38	1.63
MAY	0.78	8.09	3.05	11.14	1.22
JUNE	1.40	33.76	3.29	37.05	1.25
JULY	3.01	7.42	4.33	11.75	0.96
AUGUST	4.85	7.01	6.28	13.29	0.91
SEPTEMBER	5.40	3.42	4.23	7.65	1.53
OCTOBER	1.43	5.44	2.48	7.92	1.58
NOVEMBER	3.12	6.10	8.49	14.59	1.41
DECEMBER	2.17	13.82	9.40	23.22	2.25

Regular supervision has been maintained on the industrial plants in the area. Most problems are solved by informal visits and discussions. The electrification of the collieries in the district is in progress.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

(a)	Council Houses found infested	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Council House Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b)	Private Houses found infested	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Private Houses Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Premises Disinfested for other vermin	...	...	...	...	...	34

Public Cleansing and Salvage Collection

Public Cleansing

Labour difficulties were considerably easier during the year and the weekly collection was maintained, apart from the usual small arrears after Bank Holidays. This was made possible by the regular attendance at work of the majority of the refuse collectors.

Transport presented no problems. No new vehicles were purchased. Three refuse vehicles were again completely reconditioned in our own workshop, in addition to the usual full maintenance and repair of the whole fleet.

The Charnwood Street tip was used up to June, and for the remainder of the year we used a new tip between Davies Avenue and Stoneyford Road. This is an area of approximately 7 acres which needs levelling, and this involves raising a total of 10 feet at the central deepest point. It will take about two years to fill, if used continuously.

The following extract shows that the costs for this district compare very favourably with averages for the country.

	Net cost per 1000 population			Net cost per 1000 premises		
	Collection	Disposal	Total	Collection	Disposal	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sutton-in-Ashfield	450	8	458	1382	24	1406
<hr/>						
Average for Urban Districts	533	51	584	1654	159	1813
Seaside Resorts	633	110	743	1725	300	2025
Coal Mining Towns	515	65	580	1619	203	1822
Other Towns	535	45	580	1662	139	1801
<hr/>						
Average for all Authorities	564	99	663	1726	302	2028

Cesspools

The cleansing service has operated very well, with the exception of a few premises, where access with the machine is impossible in bad weather.

Salvage

The control on despatches of waste paper remained in force throughout the year. There is a possibility of some relaxation in 1958.

Sales were as follows:—

					Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	...	...	...	...	438	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3560	17	11
Textiles	...	...	...	...		5	5	12	0
Tins and Metal	...	...	...	...	45	7	318	2	9
					<hr/>				
					483	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	3884	12	8
					<hr/>				
1956					483	16	3742	12	5

Waste Food

					Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d.
1957	...	...	...	...	696	6	3481	10	0
1956	...	...	...	...	595	5	2976	5	0

It will be noted that there is an increase of 101 tons of this material over last year's collection. There is always a ready market for this product.

SECTION D

HOUSING

One hundred and eighteen new houses were completed during the year and ninety older houses became available as relets. Twenty-six of the new houses and twenty-one of the relets went to tenants selected by the Health Department, two to overcrowded families and the remainder to families from properties to be demolished.

The annual review of the waiting list removed one hundred and ninety-six names and re-housing a further one hundred and sixty-one. The nett result was a reduction of forty-two in the waiting list.

The Housing Manager and Housing Architect have supplied the following details:—

Housing Manager's Report :

Number of houses and bungalows at 31/12/57.

			Houses	Bungalows	Aluminium Bungalows	Flats	Total
Sutton Area	...	...	2300	304	40	263	2907
Skegby Area	...	...	508	50	44	52	654
Huthwaite Area	...	..	294	56	—	48	398
			3102	410	84	363	3959
31/12/56			3008	410	84	339	3841

Number of Applications held at 31/12/57

Tenants		Outside				Total	
		U.D.	Area	Sutton	Skegby		Huthwaite
9 children	...	—		1	—	—	1
8 children	...	—		1	—	1	2
7 children	...	—		2	—	3	5
6 children	...	—		4	—	—	4
5 children	...	—		2	3	2	7
4 children	...	2		7	2	—	11
3 children	...	2		15	5	5	27
2 children	...	2		19	6	11	38
1 child	...	8		26	15	7	56
0 children	...	7		21	9	7	44
		<hr/>					
		21		98	40	36	195

Families in Rooms

5 children	...	—		2	—	—	2
4 children	...	—		3	—	1	4
3 children	...	2		8	1	2	13
2 children	...	4		40	11	8	63
1 child	...	10		118	30	23	181
0 children	...	16		158	47	30	251
		32		329	89	64	514
Applications for Bungalows		13		224	55	54	346
Total Number of Applications held 31/12/57		66		651	184	154	1055
	31/12/56	68		682	197	150	1097

Lettings during 1957 were:—

			Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
New 3 bedroom houses	...	...	92	2	—	94
New 1 bedroom Flats	...	...	1	—	—	1
New 2 bedroom Flats	...	...	21	—	—	21
New 3 bedroom Flats	...	...	2	—	—	2
Relets—Houses	...	...	35	8	5	48
Bungalows	...	...	7	1	1	9
Flats	...	...	24	7	2	33
			182	18	8	208

Lettings during 1956 145 14 12 171

Twenty-six new houses and twenty-one relets were allocated to tenants selected by the Health Department.

Lettings during 1957 showing district from which applicants were housed.

			Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Outside U.D.	Total
Four bedroom houses	...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Three bedroom houses	...	76	29	19	4		128
Two bedroom houses	...	11	—	1	—		12
Flats	...	...	40	10	3	4	57
Bungalows	...	...	7	1	1	—	9
			136	40	24	8	208
Lettings during 1956			113	34	18	6	171

During 1957 the following exchanges were effected:—

Exchanges between council and private tenants	...	...	...	18
Exchanges between council tenants	...	...	...	45
Exchanges between council and tenants outside the district	...			4
				67

(Five of the above were 3 way exchanges and two 4 way exchanges).

G. H. SLACK,
Housing Manager.

Housing Architect's Report

Post War Housing position at 31/12/56

Schemes completed	...	...	...	...	...	36
Dwellings completed	...	...	...	...	...	1795
1. Schemes completed during 1957.						To House
(a) Carsic Lane No. 10	...	...	...	Families		94
(b) Carsic Lane No. 12	...	...	...	Families		16
(c) Mansfield Road, Skegby	...	...		Families		2
2. Other Schemes in Progress during 1957						Occupied
(a) Carsic Lane Housing Scheme No. 13						
19 Pairs Type 23D	3 BR	=	38 Dwellings			
25 Pairs Type 23C	3 BR	=	50 Dwellings			
4 Flats	2 BR	=	4 Dwellings			
2 Flats	1 BR	=	2 Dwellings			24
			—			
			94			
			—			
(b) Hardwick Lane Housing Scheme No. 10A						
2 Bedsitters		=	2 Dwellings			
6 Flats	1 BR	=	6 Dwellings			
10 Flats	2 BR	=	10 Dwellings			
			—			
			18			
			—			
(c) Hardwick Lane Housing Scheme No. 10B						
5 Flats	2 BR	=	5 Dwellings			
1 Flat	1 BR	=	1 Dwelling			
			—			
			6			
			—			

G. WARNER,
Warner & Dean (Housing Architects).

In addition to the 118 dwellings completed by the Local Authority, 85 houses were built by private contractors.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING ACTION DURING THE YEAR

PART A CLEARANCE AREAS (Housing Act, 1936 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954).

	Number of Dwellinghouses demolished in the period.		Number of Persons Families displaced displaced	
	Unfit Houses	Other Houses		
(1) Land coloured pink and pink hatched yellow	5	—	1	1
(2) Land coloured grey	...	...	—	—

PART B HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS

Houses demolished or closed in the period. No. of
Houses Persons displaced families

(1) Housing Act, 1936

(a) Demolished as a result of formal or informal Procedure (Section 11)	41	163	55
(b) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Sec. 11 and still in force	3	9	3
(c) Parts of building closed (Sec. 12)	3	7	2

(2) Housing Act, 1949

Closed as a result of closing orders under Secs. 3 (1) and 3 (2)	—	—	—
--	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---

(3) Local Government (Mis. Provisions) Act 1953

Closed as a result of closing orders under Secs. 10 (1) and 11 (2)	—	—	—
--	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---

REPAIRS in the period

No. of Houses

(4) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	136
(5) Public Health Acts—action after service of formal notice : Houses in which defects were remedied.	
(a) By owners	92
(b) By local authority in default of owners	1
(6) Housing Act, 1936 —action after service of formal notice (Secs. 9, 10, 11 and 16):	
Houses made fit.	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By local authority in default of owners	0

(7) Housing Repairs & Rents Acts, 1954

Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5)	0
--	-----	-----	-----	---

PART C. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954).

Position at end of period

(8) (a) Houses retained for temporary accommodation and approved for grant under Section 7	...	...	Nil.
(b) Separate dwellings contained in (a) above			
(c) Houses licensed for temporary occupation (Sec. 6).			

PART D. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

No. of Houses

(9) Houses in clearance areas, other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the period	Nil.
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Housing Act, 1936 — Overcrowding :

Eight houses were visited for investigation of alleged overcrowding. Two were legally overcrowded and there was moral overcrowding in three. These five cases were recommended for rehousing and four of them were approved by the Health Committee.

Awaiting rehousing 31/12/56	...	...	...	3
Added 1957	...	...	...	4
Rehoused 1957	...	...	...	2
On list 31/12/57	...	...	...	5

One of the families awaiting rehousing consists of two grandparents with their son, his wife and family—a total of fourteen persons and amounting to ten units for housing purposes.

Re-housing and Demolition

Forty-five families were rehoused.

Twelve families living in unfit houses preferred to remain there indefinitely rather than accept the new houses offered. Seven wished to be accommodated in the vicinity of the old home and two did not want the flats which became available. Three wished houses, not only in a particular area, but also relets, with a lower rental than new houses.

Twenty-nine houses were added to the list of unfit properties. At the end of the year sixty-five remained on the list for official representation and forty-five tenants of houses already represented awaited rehousing.

Details of Re-housing :

(a) from Individual Unfit Houses

East Ward

Bungalow, Coxmoor Road	34, Cowpes Close
11, Cursham Street	1, Thornton Street
Grange Farm Cottage, Dalestorth Road	105, Percival Crescent
33, Phoenix Street	30, Leamington Drive
52, Station Street	41, Cowpes Close

West Ward

106, Bakehouse Yard	119, Percival Crescent
Top End, Carsic Lane	31a, Clegg Hill Drive
123, Clipstone Avenue	84, Hill Crescent
66, High Pavement	73, Martyn Avenue
1, John Street	103, Cowpes Close
18, John Street	9, Northwood Avenue
24, John Street	3, Davies Avenue
26, John Street	7, Northwood Avenue
1, Mapplewells Yard	3a, Mapplewells Crescent
15, Parliament Street	35, Northwood Avenue
13, Parliament Street	51, James William Turner Avenue
56, Rookery Lane	42, Cowpes Close
57, Rookery Lane	79, Cowpes Close
3, Slater Street	97, Cowpes Close
5, Slater Street	10, Cowpes Close
7, Slater Street	21, Cowpes Close
9, Slater Street	95, Cowpes Close

Huthwaite Ward

75, Blackwell Road	21, Oakland Avenue
83, Blackwell Road	25, Northwood Avenue
31, Club Yard	10, Davies Avenue
29, Club Yard	39, Cowpes Close
1, Hopkin's Yard	68, Cowpes Close
12a, Main Street	85, Cowpes Close

Skegby Ward

34, Forest Road	96, Forest Road
36, Forest Road	89, Cowpes Close
38, Forest Road	54, Cowpes Close
40, Forest Road	26, St. Andrew's Street
56, Forest Road	23, Moorland Close
Glenwood, Greensfields	87, Cowpes Close
189, Mansfield Road	65, Carsic Road

(b) from Re-development Area West Ward

23, Mill Street	12, Cowpes Close
27, Mill Street	44, Stuart Street
31, Mill Street	18, Cowpes Close
33, Mill Street	22, Cowpes Close
35, Mill Street	32, Cowpes Close
37, Mill Street	136, Hardwick Lane
39, Mill Street	28, Cowpes Close
40, King Street	34, Kirkby Road
42, King Street	19, Luther Avenue

(c) from Clearance Area East Ward

11, Crown Street

25, The Twitchell

The following Individual Unfit houses were vacated and closed, the tenant not being rehoused by the Council.

East Ward

37, Phoenix Street

West Ward

1, Market Street

8 and 26, Parliament Street

3, Sherwood Street

Huthwaite Ward

85, Blackwell Road

18, Pilsworth Yard

5, Skegby Road

Skegby Ward

30, Forest Road

Details of Demolition :—Total number forty-six.

East Ward

1, 3, 5, 7, 11, Crown Street, Grange Farm Cottage, Dalestorth Road, Caravan, Radford's Yard, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, The Twitchill.

West Ward

26 and 28, Idlewells, 33 and 35, King Street, Two houses Market Street, 1, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, Mill Street, 17 and 19, New Cross Street, 56 and 57, Rookery Lane, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, West End.

Skegby Ward

Glenwood, Greensfields; 115 and 117, Mansfield Road, Caravan, Milner Street; 285 and 287, Stoneyford Road.

Camping Sites, Temporary Dwellings, etc.

The casual caravan dwellers caused considerable complaint during the year, and it was again found necessary to call on the excellent co-operation of the police. Unfortunately, the sites are vacated before legal action can be enforced and considerable time was taken up in dealing with the large number of casuals who tried to settle in the area.

FACTORY ACTS, 1937 & 1948

Part 1.

1. Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	6	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	99	71	1	0
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	9	16	0	0

2. Cases in which defects were found :

						Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sanitary Conveniences—							
(a) Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	...	3	3

Part VIII

There were 222 outworkers on the list all engaged in the making of wearing apparel. No action was necessary during the year.

SECTION E

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

The following slaughterhouses are now licenced:—

Sutton-in-Ashfield Wholesale Meat Suppliers, Church Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

Mr. J. E. Clifton, Kirkby Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

Mr. E. Willey, 24, Low Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

Mr. K. Sweetmore, Main Street, Huthwaite.

Mr. E. A. Wright, Main Street, Huthwaite.

Mr. W. Baugh's Exors., Old Road, Skegby.

Mr. E. Smith, High Street, Stanton Hill.

Stanton Hill Co-operative Society, Ltd., High Street, Stanton Hill.

Slaughtermen's licences issued	...	...	...	...	28
New slaughtermen's licences issued	...	...	...	...	5

Inspections:—

(a) Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1354
(b) Visits to Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	92
(c) Visits to Vans, Stalls, etc.	...	...	...	...	39

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Total	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	18458	3425	154	70	12684	2125	0
Number inspected	18458	3425	154	70	12684	2125	

All Diseases Except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcase condemned	1	0	2	1	0
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	859	35	2	14	53
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	25.08 %	22.73 %	2.86 %	.1104 %	2.49 %

Tuberculosis Only :

Whole carcases condemned	8	2	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	311	44	0	0	74
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	9.08 %	28.58 %	0	0	3.48 %

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	04	0	0	0	0
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0

Meat and Food Inspected and Condemned

At Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops.

Meat Condemned

	Tuberculosis	Weight lbs.	lbs.
2 Carcases of cows and all offal	1068	
4 Carcases of heifers and all offal	2073	
4 Carcases of bullocks and all offal	3262	

Parts of Carcases

Beef	... ..	2987	
Pork	... ..	194	9584

30 Diaphragms	285 Lungs		
238 Heads	68 Mesenteries		
43 Hearts	17 Spleens		
15 Kidneys	10 Udders		
94 Livers	Total weight	...	9845

Other Diseases

Multiple Tumours — One carcase of heifer and offal	... ..	444	lbs.
Pregnancy Toxaemia — One carcase of sheep and offal	... ..	90	
Immaturity — Two calves	... ..	70	604

Offal

Abscesses	4 diaphragms, 10 heads, 3 hearts, 2 kidneys, 120 livers, 33 lungs, 1 mesentery, 2 spleens, 1 stomach and intestines, 2 udders	...	2128	
Actinomycosis	82 heads	...	2460	
Bacterial Necrosis	4 livers	...	42	
Blood splashing	1 diaphragm	...	3	
Bruising	1 udder	...	11	
Cirrhosis	3 livers	...	29	
Cysticercus bovis	4 heads, 4 hearts	...	136	
Emphysema	2 lungs	...	12	
Fascioliasis	406 livers, 17 lungs	...	5361	
Mastitis	18 udders	...	198	
Milk Spot	1 liver	...	3	
Nephritis	2 kidneys	...	3	
Parastic conditions	4 heads, 19 hearts, 26 livers, 22 lungs, 11 mesenteries	...	380	
Pericarditis	41 hearts	...	139	
Peritonitis	1 diaphragm	...	47	
Pleurisy	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ livers, 8 diaphragms, 40 lungs	...	240	
Pneumonia	37 lungs	...	122	
Telangiectasis	4 livers	...	52	
Urticaria	1 pigs skin	...	12	11378

Summary of Meat Condemned :

Tuberculois	...	...	...	...	19,429
Other Disease	...	...	...	...	11,982
					<hr/>
					31,411 = 2243 st. 9lb.
					<hr/>

Detained — 4 carcasses of heifers and offal detained for 21 days in cold storage for cysticercus bovis.

At Retail Shops :

	lbs.		lbs
Fish tinned	4½	Dressed Crab	1/8
Fruit tinned	115½	Cheese Portions	1/4
Meat tinned	962¾	Cheese Spread	3¼
Milk and Cream tinned	7½	Meat Paste	1/4
Tomatoes	80¾	Pork Pies	27
Other tinned foods	26¾	Sandwich Spread	1/4
Cake mixture	1	Shredded Wheat	1 pkt.
		Swiss Roll	One.
Total—88 stones.			

Milk Supply :

No. of Dairies on Register 31/12/57	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. of Distributors 31/12/57	...	...	...	...	...	65
Dealers Licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk 31/12/57	...	...	...	...	...	35
Dealers Licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk 31/12/57	...	...	...	...	...	33
Dealers Licensed to sell Sterilised Milk 31/12/57	...	...	...	...	...	49
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk 31/12/57	...	...	...	...	...	3
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk 31/12/57	...	...	...	...	...	3
Supplementary Licences to sell Sterilised Milk 31/12/57	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of visits to Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	14
No. of visits to Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	89
New Dairies erected	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dairies modernised	...	...	...	...	...	0
Minor Repairs at Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	0

Since October, 1952, only specially designated milks may be sold in this district.

About 66% sold in the district is Pasteurised and 33% T.T. Pasteurised T.T. Raw and Sterilised amount to about 1%.
Milk Samples Taken

T.T. Pasteurised	T.T.Raw	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Total
36	20	27	22	105

Five samples were examined for Tubercle Bacilli and all were negative.

Milks failing Methylene Blue Test. One T.T. Pasteurised. One T.T. Raw, Farm Bottled Channel Isles.

Premises Registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, at 31st December, 1957.

(a) Ice Cream :

	No.	Inspec- tions
Manufacture and Sale (Hot mix only)	3	54
Sale only	113	126

				Grading on Methylene Blue Test			
				Total Samples	I	II	III IV
Ice Cream	...	...	...	65	60	3	1 1
Iced Lollies. 6 samples. One unsatisfactory.							

No case of infringements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations have been found.

(b) Meat Products	No.	Inspections
	23	72

Food Hygiene Regulations

Details of Food Shops and Inspections

Premises	Number	Inspections
Baker and General Grocer	9	36
Butchers	57	90
Confectioner and General Grocer	165	170
Cafe, Confectioner and Grocer	10	41
Confectioner	28	60
Fish and Chip Frying	25	30
Fish (Wet)	1	10
General Grocer and Greengrocer	15	32
Grocer and General Stores	10	11
Greengrocer	22	75
General Confectioner and Off-Licence	21	21
Tripe	1	1
Wines and Spirits	1	0
Public Houses and Hotels	51	16
Inspection of Other Food Premises	Canteens	20
and Vehicles	Market Stalls	359
	Street Vendors	26

Public Market

No meat is sold on the market. Fruit and vegetables with some fish are the main articles of open food dealt with. The mobile washing van is sited on all market days for the use of the food handlers, and serves a very useful purpose.

General Observations

All the food premises have been visited and dealt with under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, and there are no outstanding notices.

The Department continues with periodical inspections and informal talks with the members of the food trade on all possible occasions.

Disposal of Condemned Meat and Foods

When suitable, some foods are passed to the Council's waste food project, where all the food is steam cooked for two hours and sold for pig feeding. Some food is incinerated and the remainder is passed to the Portland Manure Works for reduction to fertilizer under the supervision of the Health Department.

Food and Drugs

Details of samples analysed during the year

Item	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Action
Baking Powder	1		
Bicarbonate of Soda	1		
Cake Mix	1		
Cereal Food (Farex)	1		
Cheese	2		
Cheese and Onion Spread	1		
Cherries in Syrup	1		
Chewing Gum	1		
Chicken in Jelly	1		
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1		
Confectionery (Sweets)	8		
Creamed Rice	1		
Curry Powder	1		
Custard Powder	1		
Dripping	1		
Egg Flip	1		
Evaporated Milk	1		
Fish Cakes	1		
Fish Paste	1		
Foam Crystals	1		
Flour (Plain)	1		
Garden Mint in Vinegar	1		
Gravy Salt	1		
Ground Caraways	1		
Ground Coffee	1		
Ground Ginger	1		
Ice Cream	11		
Jams	1		
Malt Vinegar	1		
Margarine	1		
Meat Paste	1		
Milk	15		
Mincemeat	1		
Minced Meat	1		
Mussels (Danish)	1		
Onion Sauce	1		
Pudding Mixture	1		
Salmon Spread	1		
Sausages	9	1	No legal standard. Butcher interviewed by Chief Public Health Insp.
Self-raising Flour	1		
Sponge Mixture	1		
Sugar (Barbados)	1		
Table Jelly	1		
Table Salt	1		
Tea	3		
Teething Powder	1		
Tomato Piquant	1		
Vapour Ointment	1		
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream	1		
Totals	91	1	

Milk Samples Tested

Pasteurised	T.T. Pasteurised	Sterilised	T.T. Raw Farm Bottled	T.T. Raw Farm Bottled Channel Isles	T.T. Pasteurised Channel Isles
52	52	43	27	9	19
All 202 samples proved satisfactory.					

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Thirty seven cases were notified, three being admitted to hospital.

The incidence was about the average for the past eight years and the disease continued to be mild and without serious results. Cases occurred sporadically throughout the year, April being the only month without a notification.

	East		West		Huthwaite	Skegby
Incidence in Wards.	14		16		6	1
Age and Sex Incidence.					Males	Females
1-2 years	..	...	...	...	1	0
3-4 years	...	...	...	...	1	2
4-5 years	...	...	...	...	1	3
5-9 years	...	...	...	...	17	8
10-14 years	...	...	...	...	2	2
					—	—
					22	15
					—	—

Diphtheria

The last case in an immunised child occurred in 1944 and in an unimmunised child in 1946.

Statistics for the last twenty three years are summarised below.

	Cases	Deaths
1935—1940 (inclusive) (before immunisation)	... 284	13
1941 (first year of immunisation)	... 55	4
1942—1946 (inclusive)	... 26	2
1947—1957 (inclusive)	... 0	0

Prophylaxis

The normal procedure is to give three injections of combined diphtheria and whooping cough prophylactic beginning at about the age of four months, and a boosting dose of diphtheria prophylactic at school age.

It will be seen from the statistics that eighty seven per cent. of infants complete the course before their first birthday, and that nine per cent. who, for one reason or another, have not been treated in infancy, receive the injections at school age, thus raising the proportion of school children protected to ninety-six per cent.

Completed treatment during 1957:—

Age when treated						Under 1 year	1—4 years	School children	Totals
Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	409	34	47	490
Privately		...	...	...	...	53	9	3	65
						462	43	50	555

Booster Injections given to children at school age.

Clinics or Schools	...	...	...	...	...	393	
Privately		...	...	...	...	7	400

Immunised children at 31st December, 1957

Under one year	...	...	186
Infants 1—4 years (inclusive)			1949
Schoolchildren 5—14 years (inclusive)	...	...	6294

% Level of Immunisation

				31/12/56
Infants 1—4 (inclusive)	...	...	87%	85%
Schoolchildren 5—14 years (inclusive)	...	...	96%	96%

Age Groups

1—5 years					Completed Treatment	Commenced Treatment	Consented but failed to bring Infants to clinic
Children born 1952	...	...	87%	1%	2.5%
Children born 1953	...	...	84%	—	5.4%
Children born 1954	...	...	88%	—	5.4%
Children born 1955	...	...	87%	—	6.0%
Children born 1956	...	...	88%	2%	2.7%

Infants under One Year. 87% of infants completed immunisation before attaining the age of one year.

Classification by age at inoculation and age attained.

Age at 31/12/57 i.e. born in years	Under 1 1957	1—4 1956—53	5—9 1952—48	10—14 1947—43	Under 15 Total
Last injection given					
A. 1953—1957	186	1949	2869	99	5.103
B. 1952 or earlier	—	—	39	3287	... 3.326

Whooping Cough

Seventy-nine cases were notified, considerable more than in 1956, though there is a general downward trend in incidence over the past few years.

Cases occurred in about equal numbers during the first two, and the last quarter. The few cases notified during July, August and September were confined to children under school age.

The disease was of average severity and there were no deaths. Nineteen of the children had received prophylactic injections from fourteen months to five years and nine months before the onset of the disease. Twelve of the nineteen cases occurred within three years of the injections.

			East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby
Incidence in Wards	...	...	42	19	2	16
Age and Sex Distribution						
	Males	Females	Total	Prophylactic Injections. in infancy		
Under 1 year	2	6	8	0		
1—2 years	1	1	2	1		
2—3 years	4	3	7	6		
3—4 years	4	8	12	3		
4—5 years	7	5	12	3		
5—9 years	25	11	36	6		
10-14 years	1	0	1	0		
Age 25 and over	0	1	1	0		
	44	35	79	19		

Prophylaxis

Completed treatment during 1957

Age when treated—	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	Total
Clinics	400	18	0	418
Privately	39	4	2	45
				463

Measles

Notifications numbered five hundred and sixty-one. The disease was epidemic from April to August, when five hundred and forty-eight cases were notified.

Though sixty-eight infants under two years of age were infected, there were no deaths.

Two infants were admitted to hospital on account of home conditions.

Incidence in months :	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1	2	9	48	93	257	125	25	0	0	0	1

Incidence in Wards	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby
	207	143	123	88

Age and Sex Incidence	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	...	...	...
1—2 years	...	...	...
2—3 years	...	...	...
3—4 years	...	...	...
4—5 years	...	...	...
5—9 years	...	...	...
10—14 years	...	...	...
15—24 years	...	...	...
	278	283	561

Acute Poliomyelitis

The only case notified was paralytic and severe. The victim was a man thirty years of age who had a feverish illness of acute onset on September 2nd. After two days of generalised pain and headache he developed paralysis of both upper limbs. On admission to hospital on September 6th he was treated in a mechanical respirator. After a period of considerable anxiety he began to recover, but still has considerable disability.

A child aged three years was admitted to hospital as a possible case but fortunately the diagnosis was not confirmed.

The following table shows the number of cases in the district during the past twenty-three years.

	1 year	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-20	20-35	35-65	Total	Deaths
1935	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
1939	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
1941	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
1945	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
1947	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—
1948	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	4	—
1950	—	1x	—	—	4	—	2	7	—
1951	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
1952	—	—	—	1x	—	1	—	2	1
1953	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
1954	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1955	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
1956	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
1957	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	1	4	7	9	4	6	2	33	5

x Non Paralytic

Prophylaxis.

Owing to the uncertainty of supplies of vaccine it was impossible to make definite plans for the vaccination of children for whose treatment we had consents, nor could we give parents even an approximate indication of when we would be able to give the injections.

The vaccine available during the year was only sufficient to give eighty six children both injections and another thirty a first injection. At the end of the year one thousand and sixty six children still awaited treatment and this number will greatly increase when consents for children aged six months to 15 years, and expectant mothers, begin to come in.

Completed Treatment.	1 - 4 years.	5 - 10 years.
	32	54

Smallpox

The last notified case was in 1929.

Prophylaxis

			Primary Vaccinations		Re-vaccinations	
Age when treated			Clinics	Privately	Clinics	Privately
Under 1 year	...	...	167	17	—	—
Age 1 year	...	...	3	—	1	—
Age 2 to 4 years	...	...	4	2	1	—
Age 5 to 14 years	...	...	7	1	—	—
15 years and over	...	...	8	3	12	3
		Totals	189	23	14	3

Gastro Enteritis

Three children aged from seven weeks to eight months were admitted to hospital where they all recovered.

Sonne Dysentery

Only one case was notified but the infection was very persistent in spite of treatment. The patient was a boy aged ten years and the disease appeared to have been contracted from his cousins, who lived in another district, and three of whom were known to be infected.

Food Poisoning

Following the death of an infant aged nine months from gastro enteritis, investigations suggested the probable cause of the condition was infection by *s. typhi murium*. The illness had lasted two days and a brother aged three years also developed diarrhoea. There were four family groups in the house—a large one with three rooms on each of three floors—comprising nine adults and nine children aged from four months to fifteen years of age. Examination of specimens from all showed that two adults and three children were excreting *s. typhi murium* and a few days later positive results were found in another adult and a child.

Three of the children were admitted to hospital. No relevant food residue was available for examination and investigations failed to reveal the probable source of infection.

One isolated case was notified, a boy aged five years. The other four members of his household were free from infection, the source of which was not found.

Influenza

An explosive outbreak began on September 16th, reached its peak a week later and rapidly subsided during the third week. The epidemic period ended about October 19th.

The onset of the illness was abrupt with pyrexia, generalised pains, headache, sore throat and cough, with, particularly in children, vomiting.

In general, children were the first to suffer, and within a few days the infection spread to adolescents and adults. Relatively few cases occurred in young infants or the aged.

Blood specimens from three cases of pyrexial illness were submitted for examination. In one, the complement fixation tests were positive for infection by Influenza A virus of the strains which had been found in association with outbreaks in the East during April.

Twelve cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified during the epidemic period and another in November. Ten of the thirteen recovered.

Seven persons died as a result of influenzal infection. In two instances, death was sudden and diagnosis was made after post mortem examination.

One victim was a woman aged twenty-four and the other a boy aged twelve.

Pneumonia

Fifteen notifications were received, twelve of which were in September and October. In three instances the disease proved fatal.

Tuberculosis

Age periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-35	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-45	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
45-55	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	9	4	1	0	0	1	1	0

The incidence of pulmonary infection was the lowest since 1939. Five of the men were in the older age groups at the time of primary notification, one being over seventy years of age.

Mining was, or had been, the occupation of four of the men, and two other males were schoolchildren. Only one of the females was employed in industry.

In addition to the primary cases, one man was added to the register as an inward transfer from another district, and one woman was transferred from the non-pulmonary to the pulmonary register.

All the new cases were admitted to hospital during the year. The interval between primary notification and admission was:—

	Males	Females
Less than one month	8	4
Less than five months	1	0

Both patients who died were chronic cases. The site of infection in the non-pulmonary case was the kidney.

Twenty cases, of which twelve were pulmonary, were removed on recovery and eight on leaving the district., Revision of the register with the co-operation of the Chest Physician accounts for the other removals.

On Register—	Males		Females		Total
	P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.	
31/12/57	79	8	54	9	150
31/12/56	91	11	73	19	194

Special consideration was given to the housing needs of those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and appropriate cases were recommended for priority.

Families on priority list 31/12/56	...	...	...	6
Families added to list 1957	...	...	...	9
				<hr/>
				15
Families re-housed by Council 1957	...	...	...	5
				<hr/>
				10
Removed from list	...	...	...	2*
				<hr/>
Families on priority list 31/12/57	...	...	...	8
				<hr/>

* One on securing a house privately, and the Council deciding to take no action in the other, in which there was ample housing accommodation but for which a bungalow would have been more desirable on general grounds. The household consisting of the patient aged fifty-five and his father aged eighty-two.

Four of the priority cases remaining have been on the list for a long time, and it seems unlikely they will be rehoused in the near future, as three need a four bedroomed house, and the other was recommended only because notice to quit had been served at the time.

B.C.G.

Tuberculin testing, followed if necessary, by B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children in the thirteen year age group. Some sixty per cent. of parents accepted.

Owing to the late start, the work could not be completed by the end of the year, but it is hoped, in future, to get consents completed before the school summer holidays so that arrangements can be made for testing to begin as soon as the schools reassemble.

Tested	Positive	Negative	Vaccinated
183	34	148	147

Testing and vaccination is also done regularly at the Chest Clinic, King's Mill Hospital. Twelve infants, and three children aged 2—4 years were vaccinated.

Cases of Infectious Disease during the year 1957

Notifiable Disease.	Number of cases notified.													Total cases notified in—					
	Age Groups																		
	TOTAL	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Over	East Ward	West Ward	Huthwaite Ward	Skegby Ward	Total cases admitted to Hosp.	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	37	0	1	0	3	4	25	4	0	0	0	0	14	16	6	1	3	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Paralytic																			
Pneumonia	...	15	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	4	3	3	6	5	1	3	2	3
Measles	...	561	22	46	59	65	90	273	5	1	0	0	0	207	143	123	88	2	0
Whooping Cough	...	79	8	2	7	12	12	36	1	0	0	1	0	42	19	2	16	1	0
Erysipelas	...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	...	9	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	9	0	0	3	1
Dysentery	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

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